

1. Nickel -

Total production of nickel in the Bloc is estimated at 54,148 metric tons in 1957, of which 54,000 tons were produced in the USSR and 148 tons in East Germany. *In 1957, the Bloc imported 100 metric tons and exported 400 metric tons of nickel.*

~~Supply Sources~~ - In the USSR, nickel refineries are, as follows: Severonikel Metallurgical Combine, Monchegorsk; the Yuzhuralnikel Combine, Orsk; the Norilsk Metallurgical Combine, Norilsk; and the Ufaley Combine, Ufaley.

In East Germany, refined nickel is produced at the Aue Nickel Plant at Aue.

4. Molybdenum -

Total Bloc production of molybdenum in 1957 is estimated at 7,400 metric tons (metallic equivalent of 65% molybdenite concentrates), including 5,800 tons produced in the USSR and 1,600 tons in China. The concentrates produced in China are exported to the USSR. The USSR estimate may be as much as 25% high. *Bloc imports of molybdenum are negligible and there are no exports.*

~~Supply Sources~~ - In the USSR, the principal sources of molybdenum are at Tyrny-Auz, where ore is mined and concentrated and at Vostochno Kounradskiy, where copper-molybdenum ore is mined for processing at Balkhash. The Chelyabinsk Ferroalloys Plant at Chelyabinsk is the principal producer of ferromolybdenum.

In China, almost all production of molybdenum concentrates is at Yang-Chia-Chang-Tzu in Liaoning Province.

6. Carbonyl Powder -

*and on trade*  
Data on production of carbonyl nickel powder are not available for any of the Bloc countries. The USSR has ample supplies of nickel and has the technological capability of producing sufficient carbonyl powder to supply the relatively small quantities that are required. In the USSR, carbonyl nickel powder is produced at Krasnoyarsk and possibly at Monchegorsk.

Mercury

during 1957,

⑤ Sino-Soviet Bloc production and imports of mercury in flasks of  
of 76 pounds <sup>are estimated</sup> ~~as follows~~, as follows: Production -- USSR, 27,000;  
Communist China, 25,000; <sup>Rumania,</sup> ~~Bulgaria,~~ 200; Czechoslovakia, 800; Total  
production, 53,000 flasks. Imports from the Free World: from Italy  
and Yugoslavia, 1,500 to 4,500. Exports to the Free World: negligible.

Total new supply of mercury ~~in~~ in the Sino-Soviet Bloc during 1957

<sup>to be between</sup>  
(<sup>is</sup> estimated, therefore, ~~at~~ ~~between~~ ~~MA~~ 54,500 <sup>and</sup> to 57,500 flasks.)

~~Plants in the USSR~~

~~Nikitovka~~ <sup>in the</sup> ~~West Ukraine~~

~~Khadarkan - Gmeni Frunze, Combine No. 5, Kirgiz~~  
~~Chauvay -~~ ~~ASSR~~

~~Plants in China unknown.~~

~~Production centralized in South China~~

~~Rumania~~

~~near Zlatna~~

~~Czechoslovakia~~

~~Koterbachy~~

~~Belnice~~

In the USSR, plants are located at Nikitovka in the  
Ukraine and at Khadarkan and Chauvay in the Kirgiz  
ASSR. The location of Chinese plants is not known.  
Rumania has a plant near Zlatna and Czechoslovakian  
plants at Koterbachy and Belnice.

Columbium and Tantalum:

~~Quantitative Data on Sino-Soviet Bloc production and consumption~~

of columbium and tantalum are not available. The Bloc is known, however, to have extensive deposits of columbium and tantalum bearing minerals.

← Inasmuch as no attempts have been made to procure columbium from the Free World since 1955, it is presumed that the Bloc is self-sufficient in this material. Tantalum, however, appears to be in short supply, particularly in East Germany. Small quantities of tantalum metal have been ~~known~~ smuggled into East Germany intermittently at least since 1953. \* Since mid-1957 reports of such smuggling have increased. Available evidence indicates that at least 100 ~~pounds~~ pounds of tantalum metal have been exported ~~in~~ to East Germany from West Germany via Sweden and Switzerland in 1957/.